

**Claims:**

1. A method for rapidly isolating nucleic acid from a nucleic acid source comprising the steps of:

- 5       a) lysing the nucleic acid source,  
      b) filtering the lysate through a porous matrix consisting of a material based on silica or of a silica coated material to bind the nucleic acid to the porous matrix in the absence of an alcohol and in the absence of a chaotropic salt,  
10       c) eluting the nucleic acid from the porous matrix of step b) by using an aqueous buffer solution.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid is DNA.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the DNA is genomic DNA.

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4. A method according to claim 1 to 3, wherein the nucleic acid is of a size ranging from about 10 kbp to about 50 kbp.

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5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid source is any sort of biological tissue or cell material.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the nucleic acid source is mammalian cells, organs, biopsies, blood, serum, muscle, bone marrow, bacteria, yeast, and/or any sort of plant tissue or cells, like seeds or leaves.

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7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid source is lysed using a buffer not containing a chaotropic salt and not containing an alcohol.

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8. A method according to claim 1, wherein a RNase and/or a protease and/or lysozyme is added to one or more of the steps of claim 1.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the porous matrix comprises a siliceous oxide coated surface.

10. A method according to claim 1 or 9, wherein the porous matrix is a porous silica membrane.

5 11. A method according to claim 1, 9 or 10, wherein the porous matrix comprises pores having the size ranging from 0,2  $\mu\text{m}$  to 3,2  $\mu\text{m}$ .

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the porous matrix comprises pores having the size ranging from 0,3  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2,8  $\mu\text{m}$ .

10 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the porous matrix comprises pores having the size ranging from 0,5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2,0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

14. A method according to claim 1, wherein the isolated nucleic acid serves as a template in a subsequent application like AFLP, RFLP, microsatellite analysis,  
15 southern blot, PCR or quantitative real-time PCR.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the isolated nucleic acid serves as a template in a subsequent PCR or subsequent quantitative real-time PCR application.

20 16. A method according to claim 1, wherein the lysate of step a) of claim 1 is centrifuged to eliminate cell debris from the lysate prior to step b) of claim 1.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein one or more washing steps are performed subsequent to step b) of claim 1 and prior to step c) of claim 1.

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18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the washing step is performed using a washing buffer.

19. A method according to claim 1, wherein the porous matrix of step b) of claim 1 is  
30 a membrane embedded in a single column filter tube.

20. A method according to claim 1, wherein the porous matrix of step b) of claim 1 is a membrane integrated in a multi-well filter plate.

21. A method according to claims 19 and 20, wherein the membrane is assembled in one or more layers.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein the pore size of one layer differs from  
5 the pore size of the other layer(s).

23. A kit for performing the method according to claims 1 to 22 comprising at least:

- a) a porous matrix consisting of a material based on silica or of a silica coated material
- 10 b) a lysing buffer containing no alcohol and containing no chaotropic salt
- c) an elution buffer.